



RECENT CLARIFICATIONS /NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INCOME TAX AND THE COMPANIES ACT

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A. INCOME TAX UPDATES

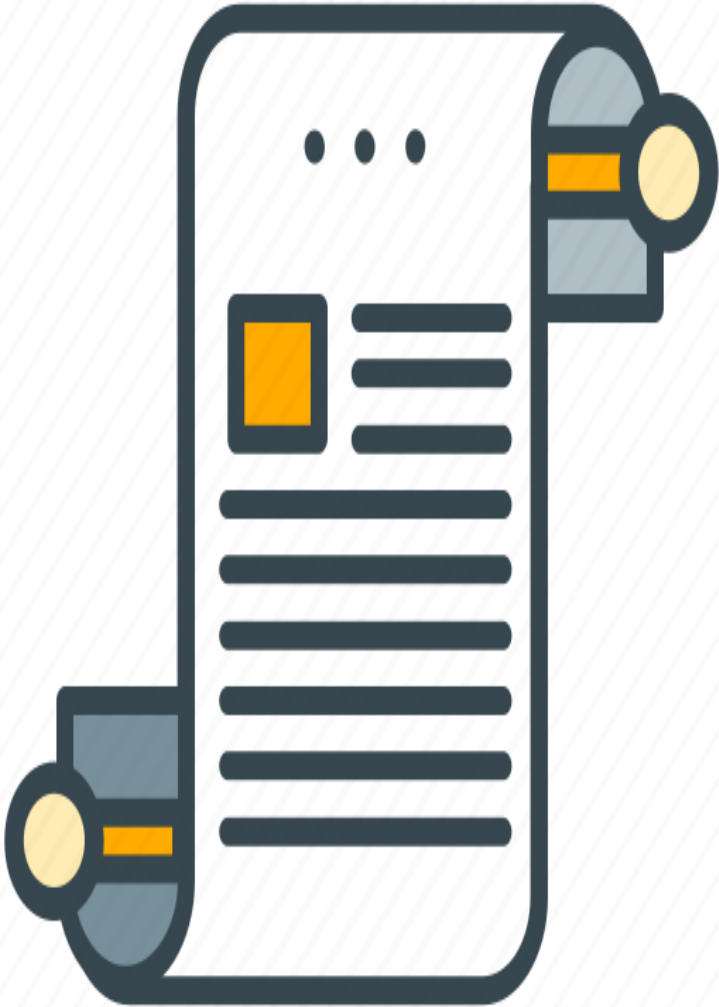
UPDATE 1 - Circular No.11 of 2021

Dated: 21 " June, 2021 contd.

Sub.: Circular regarding use of functionality under Section 206AB and 206CCA of the Income-tax Act, 1961- reg.

Finance Act, 2021 inserted two new sections 206AB and 206CCA in the Income-tax Act 1961 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") which takes effect from 1st day of July, 2021. These sections mandate tax deduction (section 206AB) or tax collection (section 206CCA) at higher rate in case of certain non-filers (specified persons) with respect to tax deductions (other than under sections 192, 192A, 194B, 194BB, 194LBC and 194N) and tax collections. Higher rate is twice the prescribed rate or 5%, whichever is higher. Specified person means a person who satisfies both the following conditions: -

- (i) He has not filed the returns of income for both of the two assessment years relevant to the two previous years immediately before the previous year in which tax is required to be deducted/collected. Two previous years to be counted are required to be those whose return filing date under sub-section (1) of section 139 has expired.
- (ii) Aggregate of tax deducted at source and tax collected at source is rupees fifty thousand or more in each of these two previous years.

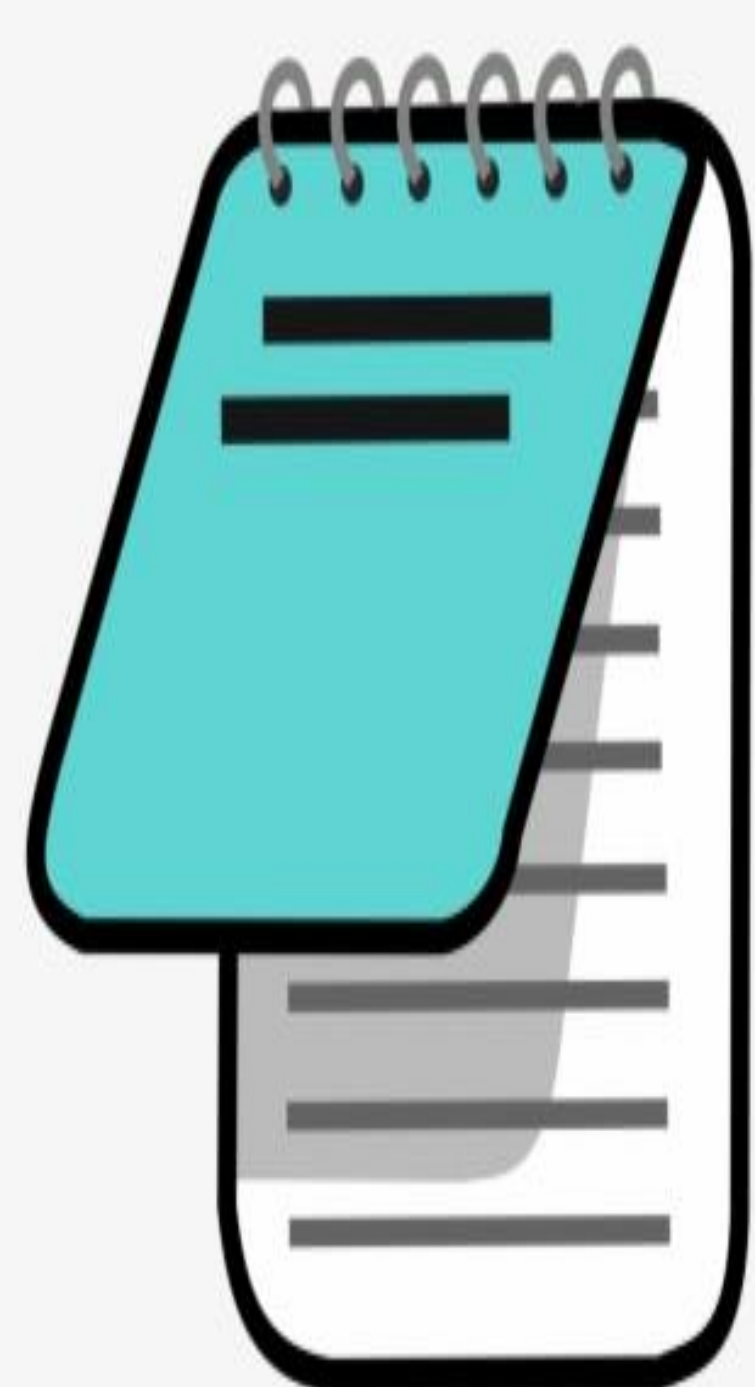




2. It can be seen that the tax deductor or the tax collector is required to do a due diligence of satisfying himself if the deductee or the collectee is a specified person. This can lead to extra compliance burden on such tax deductor or tax collector. To ease this compliance burden the Central Board of Direct Taxes is issuing a new functionality "Compliance Check for Sections 206AB & 206CCA". This functionality is made available through reporting portal of the Income-tax Department. The tax deductor or the collector can feed the single PAN (PAN search) or multiple PANs (bulk search) of the deductee or collectee and can get a response from the functionality if such deductee or collectee is a specified person. For PAN Search, response will be visible on the screen which can be downloaded in the PDF formant. For Bulk Search, response would be in the form of downloadable file which can be kept for record.

3. The logic of the functionality is as under:

- A list of specified persons is prepared as on the start of the financial year 2021-22, taking previous years 2018-19 and 2019-20 as the two relevant previous years. List contains name of taxpayers who did not file return of income for both assessment years 2019-20 and 2020-21 and have aggregate of TDS and TCS of fifty thousand rupees or more in each of these two previous years.



- During the financial year 2021-22, **no new names are added** in the list of specified persons. This is a taxpayer friendly measure to reduce the burden on tax deductor a collector of checking PANs of non-specified person more than once during the financial year.
- If any specified person files a valid return of income (filed & verified) for assessment year 2019-20 or 2020-21 during the financial year 2021-22, his name would be removed from the list of specified persons. This would be done on the date of filing of the valid return of income during the financial year 2021-22.
- If any specified person files a valid return of income (filed & verified) for assessment year 2021-22, his name would be removed from the list of specified persons. This will be done on the due date of filing of return of income for A. Y. 2021-22 or the date of actual filing of valid return (filed & verified) whichever is later.
- If the aggregate of TDS and TCS, in the case of a specified person, in the previous year 2020-21, is less than fifty thousand rupees, his name would be removed from the list of specified persons. This would be done on the first due date under sub-section (I) of section 139 of the Act falling in the financial year 2021-22. For the financial year 2021-22 this due date of 31st July 2021 has been extended to 30th Sept 2021.

- 
- Belated and revised TCS & TDS returns of the relevant financial years filed during the financial year 2021-22 would also be considered for removing persons from the list of specified persons on a regular basis.

4. The deductor or the collector may check the PAN in the functionality at the beginning of the financial year and then he is not required to check the PAN of non-specified person during that financial year. To illustrate, let us assume that a deductor has 10,000 vendors that he deals with. He can use the functionality in the bulk search mode and can get the result of all these 10,000 PANs at one go. Let us assume that the functionality has shown that out of these 10,000 PANs, 5 PANs are specified persons for the purposes of sections 206AB and 206CCA of the Act. Now with respect of the remaining 9,995 PAN, it is clear that they are not in the list of specified persons for that financial year. Since no new name would be added in the list of specified persons during the financial year, the deductor or collector can be assured that these 9,995 PANs would remain outside the list of specified persons during that financial year. Thus, deductor or collector need not check again with respect to these 9,995 PANs during that financial year. There are chances that the 5 PANs which are of specified persons may move out of the list during the financial year and for that there will be need to recheck at the time of making tax deduction or tax collection.



5. The list would be drawn afresh at the start of each financial year and the above process would have to be repeated. For example, at the beginning of the financial year 2022- 23 a fresh list would be prepared with previous years 2019-20 and 2020-21 as the two relevant previous years. Then, no name would be added to the list of specified persons during the financial year and only name would be removed based on the logic given in the 3rd to 6th bullets of paragraph 3 above.

6. It may be noted that as per the provisos of sections 206AB &206CCA of the Act, the specified persons shall not include a non-resident who does not have a permanent establishment in India. Tax deductors & collectors are expected to carry out necessary due diligence in respect of a specified person established by the above referred functionality to consider him as non specified, if he fall under these provision.

Section - 206AB contd....

Section-206AB

*(Higher TDS rate for
Non-filers of ITR)*



Special provision for deduction of tax at source for non-filers of income-tax return.

206AB. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of this Act, where tax is required to be deducted at source under the provisions of Chapter XVIIB, other than [section 192](#), [192A](#), [194B](#), [194BB](#), [194LBC](#) or [194N](#) on any sum or income or amount paid, or payable or credited, by a person (hereafter referred to as deductee) to a specified person, the tax shall be deducted at the higher of the following rates, namely:—

- (i) at twice the rate specified in the relevant provision of the Act; or
- (ii) at twice the rate or rates in force; or
- (iii) at the rate of five per cent.

(2) If the provisions of [section 206AA](#) is applicable to a specified person, in addition to the provision of this section, the tax shall be deducted at higher of the two rates provided in this section and in [section 206AA](#).

Section-206AB

(Higher TDS rate for
Non-filers of ITR)



Section - 206AB Income-tax Act, 1961-2021

(3) For the purposes of this section "specified person" means a person who has not filed the returns of income for both of the two assessment years relevant to the two previous years immediately prior to the previous year in which tax is required to be deducted, for which the time limit of filing return of income under sub-section (1) of section 139 has expired; and the aggregate of tax deducted at source and tax collected at source in his case is rupees fifty thousand or more in each of these two previous years:

Provided that the specified person shall not include a non-resident who does not have a permanent establishment in India.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression "permanent establishment" includes a fixed place of business through which the business of the enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.

Declaration required in case functionality would have not been introduced

We here by confirm that I/our company/firm etchaving PANhas filed Income Tax Return for the preceding two financial years and details of the same are given below :

Financials Year	E-Filing Ackn. Number	Date of filing of ITR	Due date of filing ITR u/s 139(1)
FY 2019-20			
FY 2018-19			

- We further confirm that the aggregate of TDS / TCS on our income tax exceeded Rs.50,000/- per annum in each of the above two financials years.
- Screenshot from IT E-Filing portal evidencing the final of income tax return for the above two financials years are attached for your records.
- Accordingly we request you to continue Tax deduction at source as per the applicable rates only and not at the higher rates prescribed under section 206AB of Income tax act.
- We further confirm that the information furnished above are true and correct and there is no, misstatement or misrepresentation or suppression of facts in connection with the above declaration.

Site for Compliance functionality for section 206AB & 206CCA

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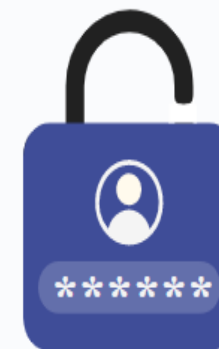
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- ☐ Preliminary Response (Form 61B)
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Form Type*	Select Type
Entity Category*	Select Category
Back Next	

Fields with * mark are mandatory



Form Type and Category	
Form Type*	Select Type ▼
Entity Category*	Select Type FORM 61A FORM 61
Back Next	

Fields with * mark are mandatory

Form Type and Category	
Form Type*	Compliance Check (Tax Deductor & Collector) ▼
Entity Category*	Company ▼
BackNext	

Fields with * mark are mandatory



Enter Entity Details	
Entity Name*	Entity Name
Entity PAN*	Entity PAN
Flat/Door/Building*	Enter Flat/Door/Building
Road/Street	Enter Road/Street
Area/Locality*	Enter Area/Locality
Town/City/District*	Enter Town/City/District
Pin Code*	Enter Pin Code
State*	Select State ▼
Country*	Select Country ▼
Back Add Principal Officer	

Fields with * mark are mandatory



Enter Entity Details	
Entity Name*	Entity Name
Entity PAN*	
Flat/Door/Building*	
Road/Street	
Area/Locality*	Enter Area/Locality
Town/City/District*	Enter Town/City/District
Pin Code*	Enter Pin Code
State*	Select State
Country*	Select Country
BackAdd Principal Officer	

Warning Message

Copy and paste operations are not allowed

OK

Fields with * mark are mandatory

Principal Officer Details - Compliance Check (Tax Deductor & Collector) (Who is Principal Officer?)	
Authorized Person Type	Principal Officer
PAN*	Enter PAN
Person First Name*	Enter First Name
Middle Name	Enter Middle Name
Last Name*	Enter Last Name
Designation*	Enter Designation
Access Type*	Operational 
Date Of Birth(DD-MM-YYYY)	Enter Date Of Birth
Mobile Number*	+91 Enter Mobile No
Email ID*	Enter Email Id
Alternate Email ID	Enter Alternate Email Id
Flat/Door/Building*	Enter Flat/Door/Building
Road/Street	Enter Road/Street
Area/Locality*	Enter Area/Locality
Town/City/District*	Enter Town/City/District
Pin Code*	Enter Pin Code
State*	Select State 
Country*	Select Country 
Back Add Nodal Officer Preview Submit	

Principal Officer Details - Compliance Check (Tax Deductor & Collector) (Who is Principal Officer?)	
Authorized Person Type	Principal Officer
PAN*	[REDACTED]
Person First Name*	[REDACTED]
Middle Name	[REDACTED]
Last Name*	[REDACTED]
Designation*	Director
Access Type*	Operational
Date Of Birth(DD-MM-YYYY)	[REDACTED]
Mobile Number*	+91 [REDACTED]
Email ID*	[REDACTED]
Alternate Email ID	Enter Alternate Email Id
Flat/Door/Building*	[REDACTED]
Road/Street	[REDACTED]
Area/Locality*	[REDACTED]
Town/City/District*	[REDACTED]
Pin Code*	[REDACTED]
State*	[REDACTED]
Country*	INDIA
BackAdd Nodal OfficerPreviewSubmit	

Fields with * mark are mandatory

Authorized Person Type	Principal Officer
PAN*	
Person First Name*	
Middle Name	
Last Name*	
Designation*	
Access Type*	
Date Of Birth(DD-MM-YYYY)	
Mobile Number*	
Email ID*	
Alternate Email ID	Enter Alternate Email Id
Flat/Door/Building*	
Road/Street	
Area/Locality*	
Town/City/District*	
Pin Code*	
State*	

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Password*	Enter Password
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PAN*	Enter PAN
Password*	Enter Password
LOGIN Forgot Password?	
Back	

Form Type	Compliance Check (Tax Deductor & ▼
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Compliance Check for Section 206AB & 206CCA

Bulk Search

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ENTER

Search

PAN Search

Bulk Search

PAN *	AGVPC6473G
Captcha Code	74946
Enter Captcha Code *	74946
Search	



Income Tax Department

Compliance Check for Section 206AB & 206CCA



Search Result of PAN : [REDACTED] on 08-07-2021 (Financial Year 2021-22)	
Name	[REDACTED]
PAN Allotment Date	[REDACTED]
PAN-Aadhaar Link Status	Linked
Specified Person u/s 206AB & 206CCA	No
This is a system generated acknowledgement and does not require signature.	

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Compliance Check for Section 206AB & 206CCA

Compliance Check for Section 206AB & 206CCA

PAN Search

Bulk Search

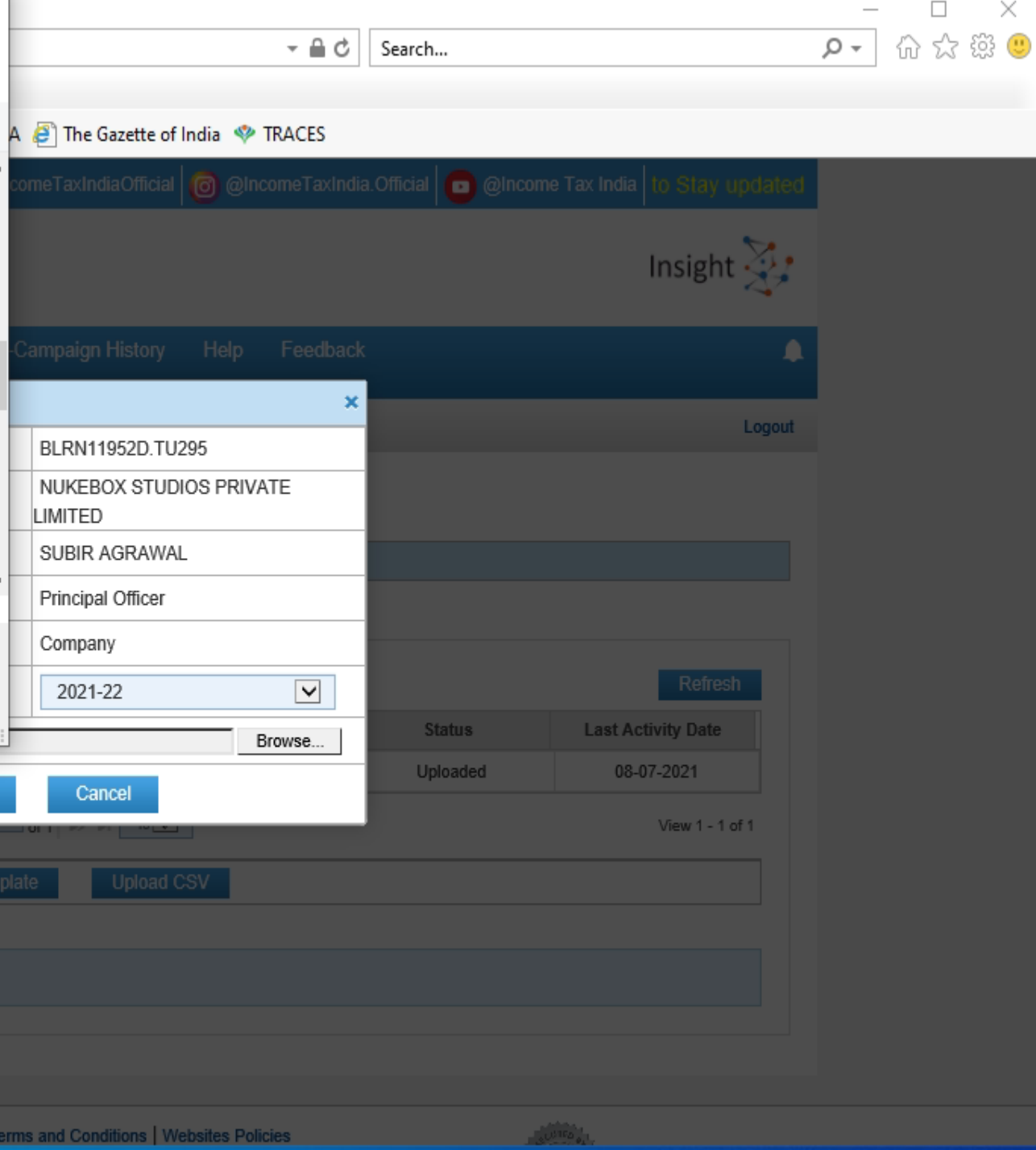
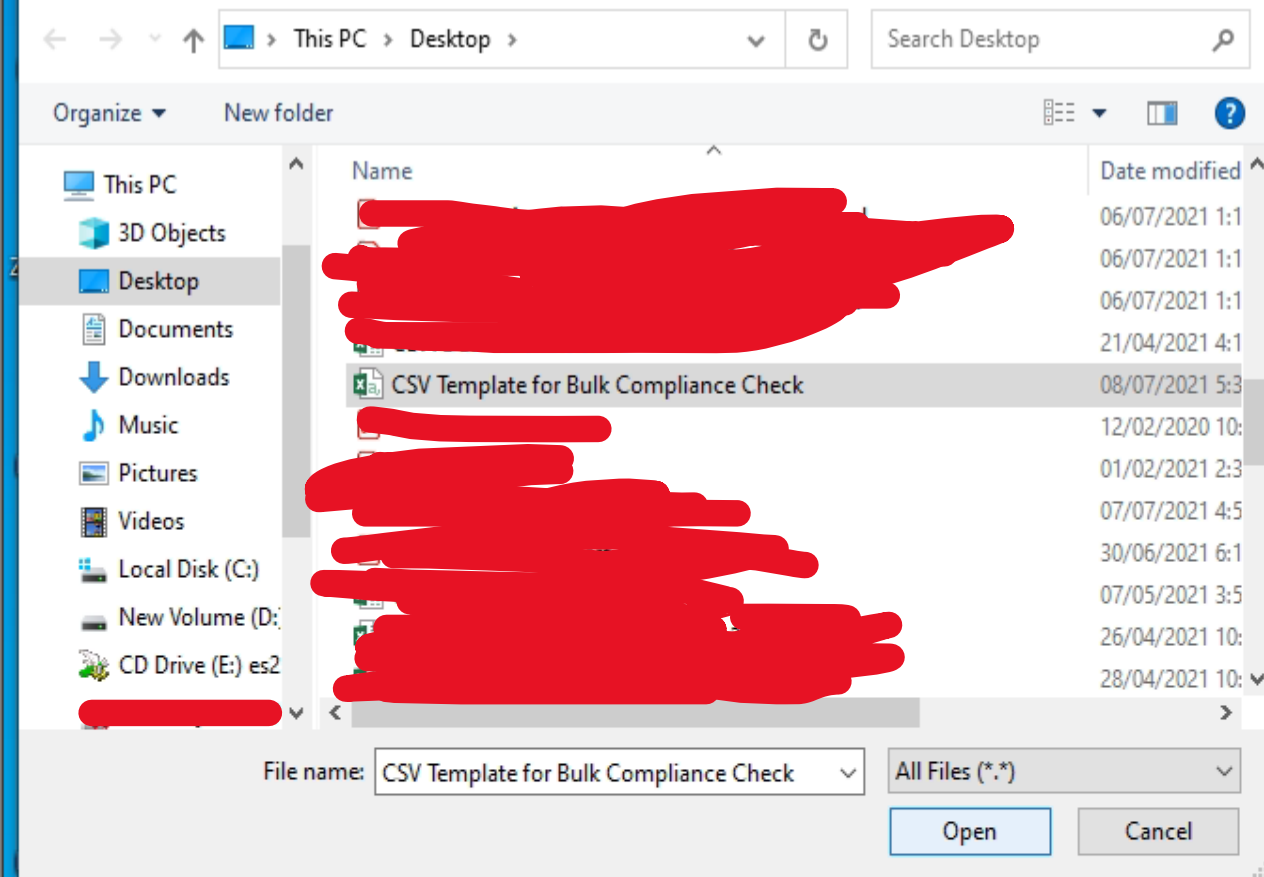
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Compliance Check for Section 206AB & 206C

Compliance Check for Section 206AB & 206CCA

PAN Search

Bulk Search

	Upload Date	Financial Year
1	08-07-2021	2021-22

Upload CSV

ITDREIN	[REDACTED]
Entity Name	[REDACTED] PRIVATE LIMITED
User Name	[REDACTED]
User Role	Principal Officer
Entity Category	Company
Financial Year*	2021-22
C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\CSV Template for Bulk Compliance Cl Browse...	
Submit Cancel	

Status	Last Activity Date
Uploaded	08-07-2021

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Note : Up to 10,000 PANs can be searched in one CSV file.



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Compliance Check for Section 206AB & 206CCA

Compliance Check for Section 206AB & 206CCA

PAN Search

Bulk Search

[Refresh](#)

	Upload Date	Financial Year	Request ID	Records	User Name	Status	Last Activity Date
1	08-07-2021	2021-22	[REDACTED]	2	[REDACTED]	Uploaded	08-07-2021

Page 1 of 1

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View 1 - 1 of 1

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UPDATE 2 - Circular No. 13 of 2021

Dated: 30th June, 2021

Sub.: Guidelines under section 194Q of the Income-tax Act, 1961 - reg.

Finance Act, 2021 inserted a new section 194Q in the Income-tax Act 1961 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") which takes effect from 1st day of July, 2021. It applies to any buyer who is responsible for paying any sum to any resident seller for purchase of any goods of the value or aggregate of value exceeding fifty lakh rupees in any previous year. The buyer, at the time of credit of such sum to the account of the seller or at the time of payment, whichever is earlier, is required to deduct an amount equal to 0.1 % of such sum exceeding fifty lakh rupees as income tax.

2. Buyer is defined to be person whose total sales or gross receipts or turnover from the business carried on by him exceed ten crore rupees during the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which the purchase of good is carried out. Central Government has been authorized to specify by notification in the Official Gazette, person who would not be considered as buyer for the purposes of this section.





3. Sub-section (3) of section 194Q of the Act empowers the Board (with the approval of the Central Government) to issue guidelines for the purpose of removing difficulties. Various representations have been received by the Board for issuing guidelines for removing certain difficulties. In exercise of power contained under sub-section (3) of section 194Q of the Act, the Board, with the approval of the Central Government, hereby issues the following guidelines. These guidelines at some places have also tried to remove difficulties in implementing the provisions of section 194-0 and sub-section (I H) of section 206C of the Act using power contained in sub-section (4) of section 194-0 of the Act and sub-section (II) of section 206C of the Act.

4. Guidelines

4.1 Applicability on transactions carried through various Exchanges:

4.1.1 It has been represented that there are practical difficulties in implementing the provisions of Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) contained in section 194-Q of the Act in case of certain exchanges and clearing corporations. It has been stated that sometime in these transactions there is no one to one contract between the buyers and the sellers.

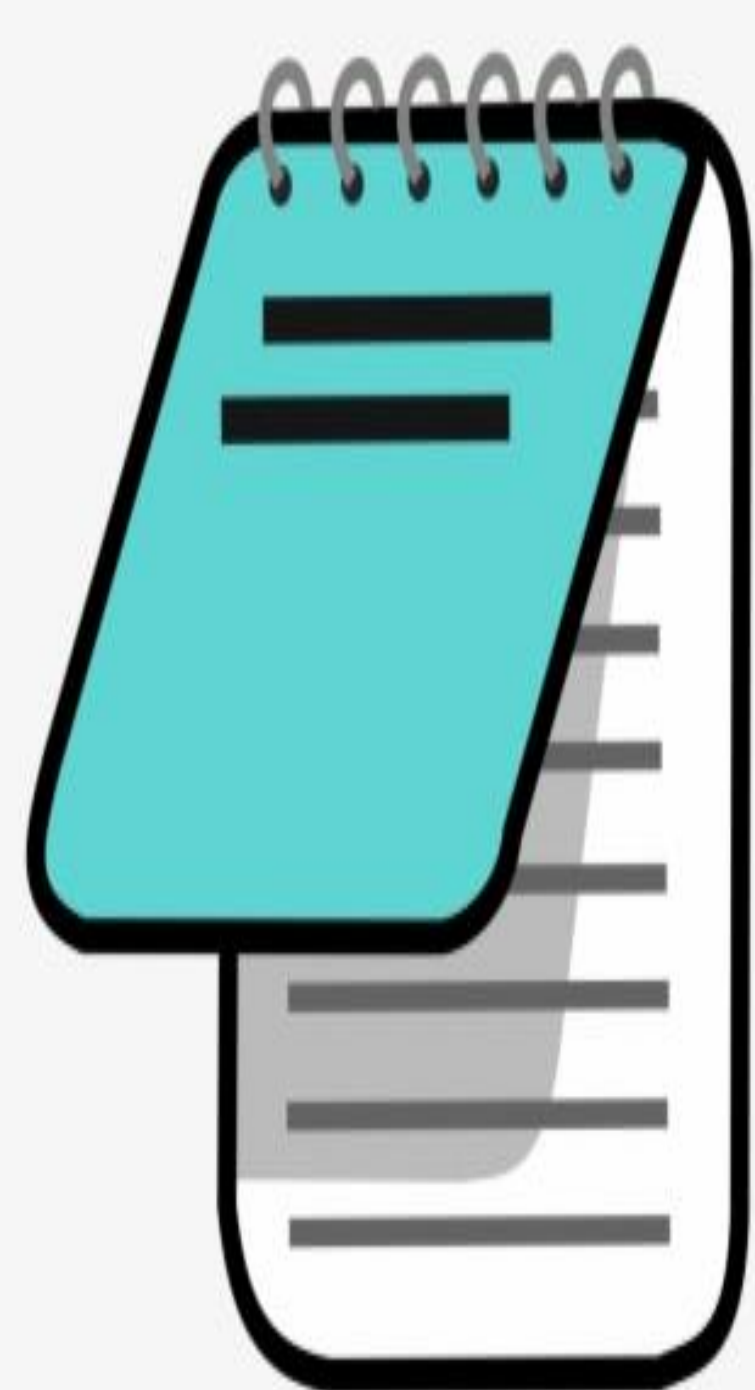


4.1 .2 In order to remove such difficulties, it is provided that the provisions of section 194Q of the Act shall not be applicable in relation to,-

- i. transactions in securities and commodities which are traded through recognized stock exchanges or cleared and settled by the recognized clearing corporation, including recognized stock exchanges or recognized clearing corporation located in International Financial Service Centre;
- ii. transactions in electricity, renewable energy certificates and energy saving certificates traded through power exchanges registered in accordance with Regulation 21 of the CERC; and

For this purpose,-

- (i) "recognized clearing corporation" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause(i) of the Explanation to clause (23 EE) of section 10 of the Act;



(ii) "recognized stock exchange" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (ii) of the Explanation I to sub-section (5) of section 43 of the Act; and

(iii) "International Financial Services Centre" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (q) of section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005.

4.2 Calculation of threshold for the financial year 2021-22.

4.2.1. Since section 194Q of the Act would come into effect from 1st July, 2021, it was requested to clarify how the threshold of fifty lakh rupees specified under this section shall be computed and whether the tax is required to be deducted in respect of advance paid before 1st July 2021 and sum credited thereafter.

4.2.2 It hereby clarified that,-

(i) Since section 194Q of the Act mandates buyer to deduct tax on credit of sum in the account of seller or on payment of such sum, whichever earlier, the provision of this sub-section shall not apply on any sum credited or paid before 1st July 2021. If either of the two events had happened before 1st July 2021 , that transaction would not be subjected to the provisions of section 194Q of the Act.

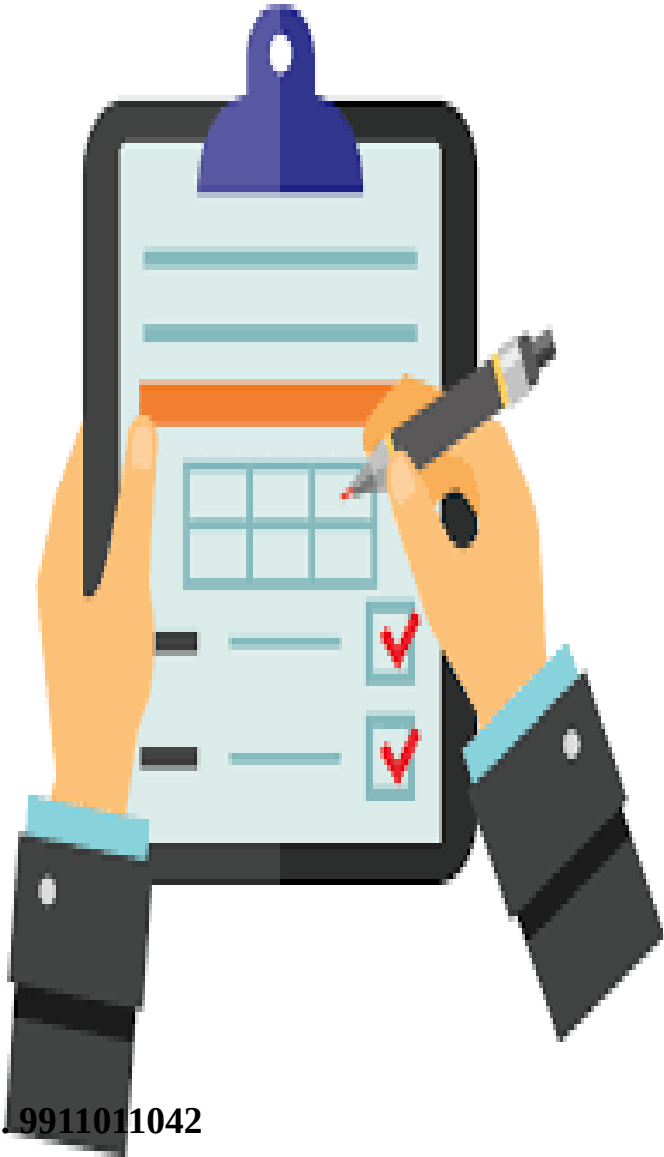


(ii) Since the threshold of fifty lakh rupees is with respect to the previous year, calculation of sum for triggering TDS under section 194Q shall be computed from 1st April, 2021. Hence, if a person being buyer has already credited or paid fifty lakh rupees or more up to 30th June 2021 to a seller, the TDS under section 194Q shall apply on all credit or payment during the previous year, on or after 1st July 2021 , to such seller.

4.3 Adjustment for GST, purchase returns

4.3.1 It is requested to clarify that whether adjustment is required to be made for GST or purchase returns for the purpose of tax deduction under section 194Q of the Act. Vide circular no 17 of 2020 dated 29th Sept 2020 it was clarified that no adjustment on account of GST is required to be made for collection of tax under sub-section (IH) of section 206C of the Act since the collection is made with reference to receipt of amount of sale consideration.

However, the situation is different so far as TDS is concerned. It has been clarified in circular no 23 of 2017 dated 19th July 2017 as under



"wherever in terms of the agreement or contract between the payer and the payee, the component of 'GST on services' comprised in the amount payable to a resident is indicated separately, tax shall be deducted at source under Chapter XVII-B of the Act on the amount paid or payable without including such 'GST on services' component. GST for these purposes shall include Integrated Goods and Services Tax, Central Goods and Services Tax, State Goods and Services Tax and Union Territory Good and Services Tax. “

4.3.2 Accordingly with respect to TDS under section 194Q of the Act, it is clarified that when tax is deducted at the time of credit of amount in the account of seller and in terms of the agreement or contract between the buyer and the seller, the component of GST comprised in the amount payable to the seller is indicated separately, tax shall be deducted under section 194Q of the Act on the amount credited without including such GST. However, if the tax is deducted on payment basis because the payment is earlier than the credit, the tax would be deducted on the whole amount as it is not possible to identify that payment with GST component of the amount to be invoiced in future.

4.3.3 Further, with respect to purchase return it is clarified that the tax is required to be deducted at the time of payment or credit, whichever is earlier. Thus, before purchase return happens, the tax must have already been deducted under section 194Q of the Act on that purchase. If that is the case and against this purchase return the money is refunded by the seller, then this tax deducted may be adjusted against the next purchase against the same seller. No adjustment is required if the purchase return is replaced by the goods by the seller as in that case the purchase on which tax was deducted under section 194Q of the Act has been completed with goods replaced.

4.4 Whether non-resident can be buyer under section 194Q of the Act?

4.4.1 It is requested to clarify if the provisions of section 194Q of the Act shall apply to a buyer being a non-resident. To remove difficulties, it is clarified that the provisions of section 194Q of the Act shall not apply to a non-resident whose purchase of goods from seller resident in India is not effectively connected with the permanent establishment of such nonresident in India. For this purpose, "permanent establishment" shall mean to include a fixed place of business through which the business of the enterprise is wholly or partly carries on.



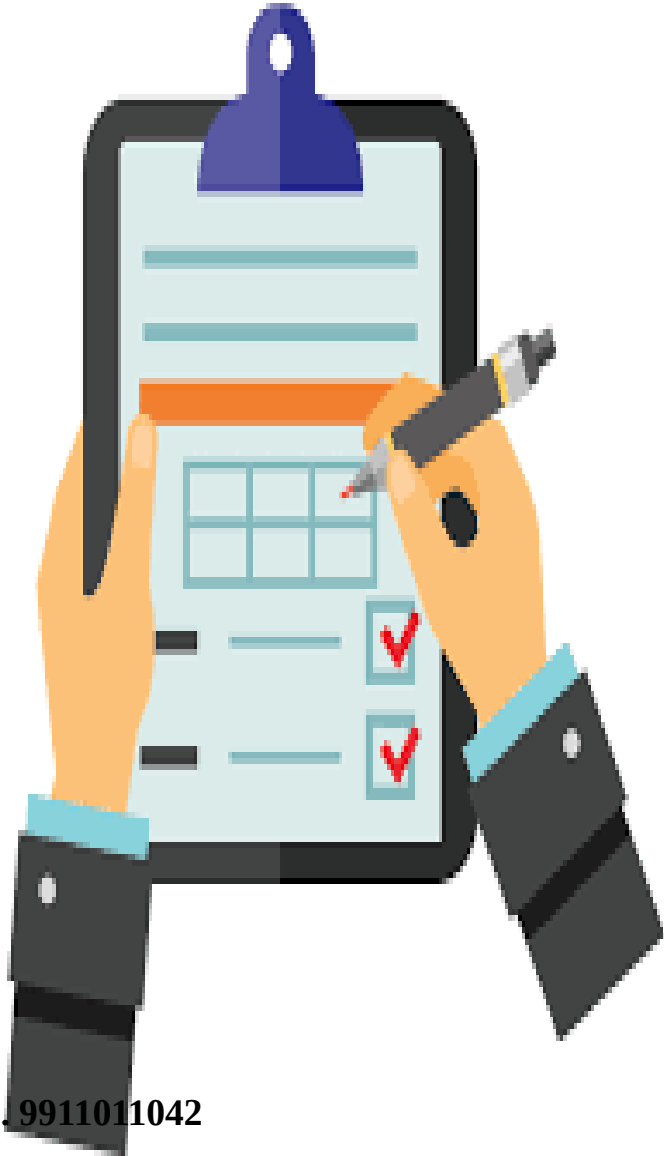


4.5 Whether tax is to be deducted when the seller is a person whose income is exempt

4.5.1 It is requested to clarify if the provisions of section 194Q of the Act shall apply to a seller whose income is exempt. To remove difficulty, it is clarified that the provisions of section 194Q of the Act shall not apply on purchase of goods from a person, being a seller, who as a person is exempt from income tax under the Act (like person exempt under section 10) or under any other Act passed by the Parliament (Like RBI Act, ADB Act etc.).

4.5.2 Similarly, with respect to sub-section (1H) of section 206C of the Act, it is clarified that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply to sale of goods to a person, being a buyer, who as a person is exempt from income tax under the Act (like person exempt under section 10) or under any other Act passed by the Parliament (Like RBI Act, ADB Act etc.).

4.5.3 The above clarifications would not apply if only part of the income of the person (being a seller or being a buyer, as the case may be) is exempt.



4.6 Whether tax is to be deducted on advance payment?

4.6.1 It is requested to clarify if the provisions of section 194Q of the Act shall apply to advance payment made by the buyer. It is clarified that since the provisions apply on payment or credit whichever is earlier, the provisions of section 194Q of the Act shall apply to advance payment made by the buyer to the seller.

4.7 Whether provisions of section 194Q of the Act shall apply to buyer in the year of incorporation?

4.7.1 It is requested to clarify if the provisions of section 194Q of the Act shall apply to a buyer in the year of its incorporation. It is clarified that under section 194Q of the Act a buyer is required to have total sales or gross receipts or turnover from the business carried on by him exceeding ten crore rupees during the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which the purchase of good is carried out. Since this condition would not be satisfied in the year of incorporation, the provisions of section 194Q of the Act shall not apply in the year of incorporation.

4.8 Whether provisions of section 194Q of the Act shall apply to buyer if the turnover from business is 10 crore or less?

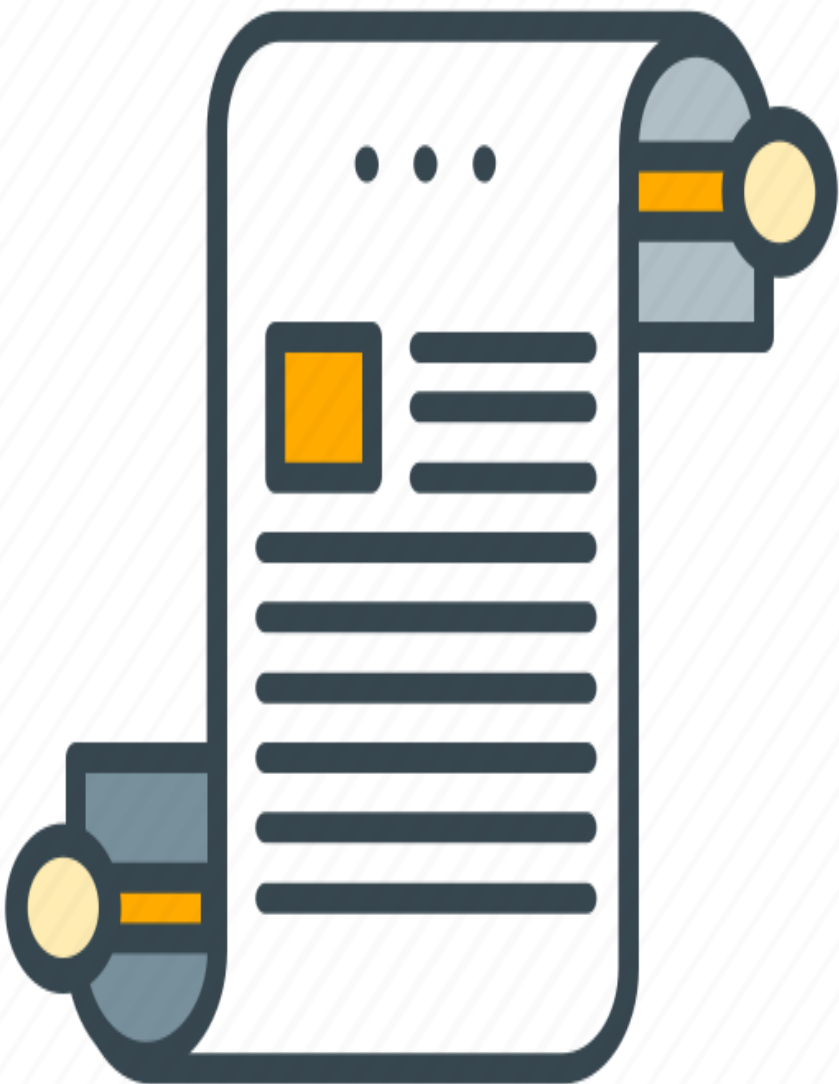


4.8.1 It is requested to clarify if the provisions of section 194Q of the Act shall apply to a buyer who has turnover or gross receipt exceeding Rs 10 crore but total sales or gross receipts or turnover from business is Rs 10 crore or less. It is clarified that for the purposes of section 194Q of the Act, a buyer is required to have total sales or gross receipts or turnover from the business carried on by him exceeding ten crore rupees during the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which the purchase of good is carried out. Hence, the sales or gross receipts or turnover from business carried on by him must exceed Rs 10 crore. His turnover or receipts from non-business activity is not to be counted for this purpose

4.9 Cross application of section 194-0, sub-section (IH) of section 206C and section 194Q of the Act.

4.9.1 It is requested to clarify how section 194-0, sub-section (IH) of section 206C and section 194Q of the Act, apply on the same transaction.

4.9.2 Under sub-section (3) of section 194-0 of the Act, a transaction in respect of which tax has been deducted by the e-commerce operator under sub-section (I), or which is not liable to deduction under sub-section (2), shall not be liable to tax deduction at source under any other provision of chapter XVII of the Act.



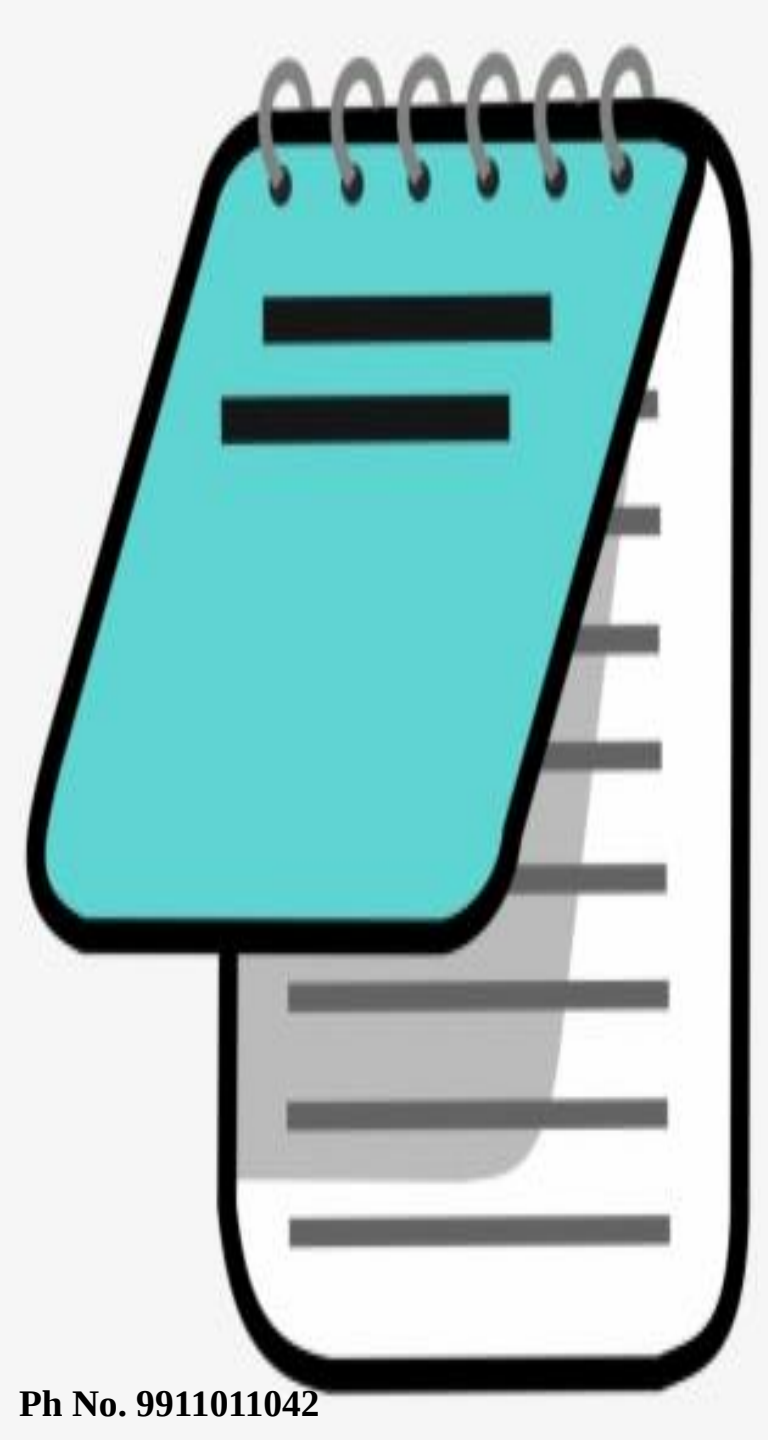
4.9.3 Under second proviso to sub-section (I H) of section 206C of the Act, provisions of this sub-section shall not apply, if the buyer is liable to deduct tax at source under any other provisions of this Act on the goods purchased by him from the seller and has deducted such tax.

4.9.4 Under sub-section (5) of section 194Q of the Act, the provision of this section shall not apply to a transaction on which-

- (i) tax is deductible under any of the provisions of this Act; and
- (ii) tax is collectible under the provisions of section 206C, other than a transactions on which sub-section (I H) of section 206C applies

4.9.5 After conjoint reading of all these provisions the following is clarified:

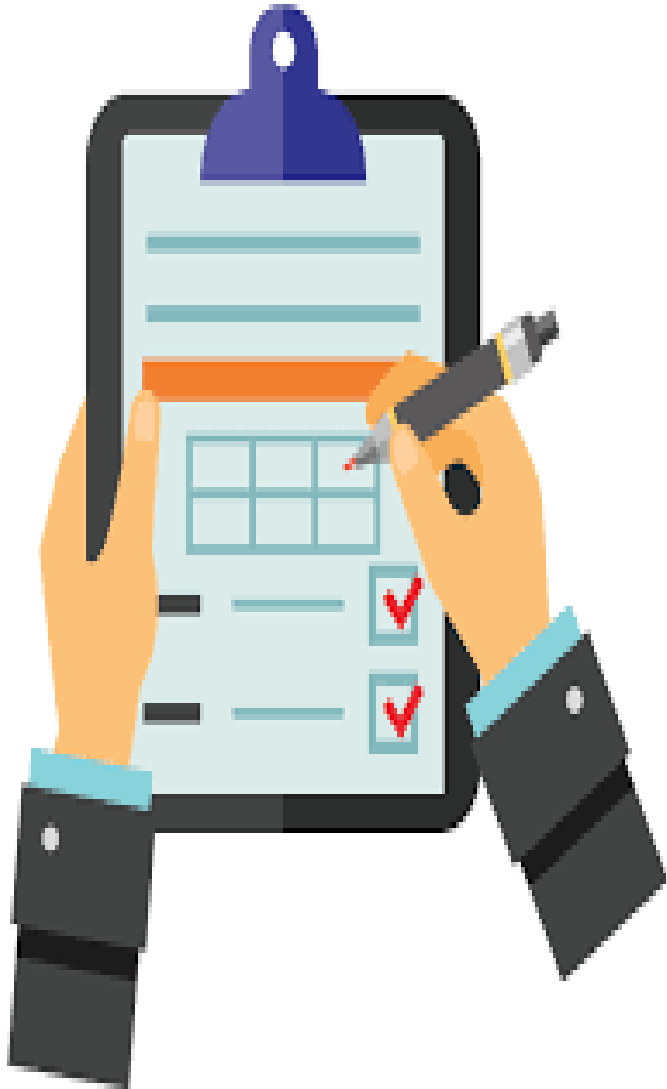
- (i) If tax has been deducted by the e-commerce operator on a transaction under section 194-0 of the Act [including transactions on which tax is not deducted on account of sub-section (2) of section 194-0], that transaction shall not be subjected to tax deduction under section 194Q of the Act.



(ii) Though sub-section (IH) of section 206C of the Act provides exemption from TCS if the buyer has deducted tax at source on goods purchased by him, to remove difficulties it is clarified that this exemption would also cover a situation where instead of the buyer the e-commerce operator has deducted tax at source on that transaction of sale of goods by seller to buyer through e-commerce operator

(iii) If a transaction is both within the purview of section 194-0 of the Act as well as section 194Q of the Act, tax is required to be deducted under section 194-0 of the Act and not under section 194Q of the Act.

(iv) Similarly, if a transaction is both within the purview of section 194-0 of the Act as well as sub-section (I H) of section 206C of the Act, tax is required to be deducted under section 194-0 of the Act. The transaction shall come out of the purview of subsection (I H) of section 206C of the Act after tax has been deducted by the e-commerce operator on that transaction. Once the e-commerce operator has deducted the tax on a transaction, the seller is not required to collect the tax under sub-section (I H) of section 206C of the Act on the same transaction.



It is clarified that here primary responsibility is on e-commerce operator to deduct the tax under section 194-Q of the Act and that responsibility cannot be condoned if the seller has collected the tax under sub-section (IH) of section 206C of the Act. This is for the reason that the rate of TDS under section 194-Q is higher than rate of TCS under sub-section (IH) of section 206C of the Act.

(v) If a transaction is both within the purview of section 194-Q of the Act as well as sub-section (IH) of section 206C of the Act, the tax is required to be deducted under section 194-Q of the Act. The transaction shall come out of the purview of sub-section (IH) of section 206C of the Act after tax has been deducted by the buyer on that transaction. Once the buyer has deducted the tax on a transaction, the seller is not required to collect the tax under sub-section (IH) of section 206C of the Act on the same transaction. However, if, for any reason, tax has been collected by the seller under sub-section (IH) of section 206C of the Act, before the buyer could deduct tax under section 194-Q of the Act on the same transaction, **such transaction would not be subjected to tax deduction again by the buyer. This concession is provided to remove difficulty, since tax rate of deduction and collection are same in section 194Q and subsection (IH) of section 206C of the Act.**

2. Section-194-O

Payment of certain sums by e-commerce operator to e-commerce participant.

194-O. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any of the provisions of Part B of this Chapter, where sale of goods or provision of services of an e-commerce participant is facilitated by an e-commerce operator through its digital or electronic facility or platform (by whatever name called), such e-commerce operator shall, at the time of credit of amount of sale or services or both to the account of an e-commerce participant or at the time of payment thereof to such e-commerce participant by any mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax at the rate of one per cent of the gross amount of such sales or services or both.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, any payment made by a purchaser of goods or recipient of services directly to an e-commerce participant for the sale of goods or provision of services or both, facilitated by an e-commerce operator, shall be deemed to be the amount credited or paid by the e-commerce operator to the e-commerce participant and shall be included in the gross amount of such sale or services for the purpose of deduction of income-tax under this sub-section.





(2) No deduction under sub-section (1) shall be made from any sum credited or paid or likely to be credited or paid during the previous year to the account of an e-commerce participant, being an individual or Hindu undivided family, where the gross amount of such sale or services or both during the previous year does not exceed five lakh rupees and such e-commerce participant has furnished his Permanent Account Number or Aadhar number to the e-commerce operator.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in Part B of this Chapter, a transaction in respect of which tax has been deducted by the e-commerce operator under sub-section (1), or which is not liable to deduction under sub-section (2), shall not be liable to tax deduction at source under any other provision of this Chapter:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply to any amount or aggregate of amounts received or receivable by an e-commerce operator for hosting advertisements or providing any other services which are not in connection with the sale or services referred to in sub-section (1).

(4) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this section, the Board may, with the approval of the Central Government, issue guidelines for the purpose of removing the difficulty.



(5) Every guideline issued by the Board under sub-section (4) shall be laid before each House of Parliament, and shall be binding on the income-tax authorities and on the e-commerce operator.

(6) For the purposes of this section, e-commerce operator shall be deemed to be the person responsible for paying to e-commerce participant.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) "electronic commerce" means the supply of goods or services or both, including digital products, over digital or electronic network;

(b) "e-commerce operator" means a person who owns, operates or manages digital or electronic facility or platform for electronic commerce;

(c) "e-commerce participant" means a person resident in India selling goods or providing services or both, including digital products, through digital or electronic facility or platform for electronic commerce;

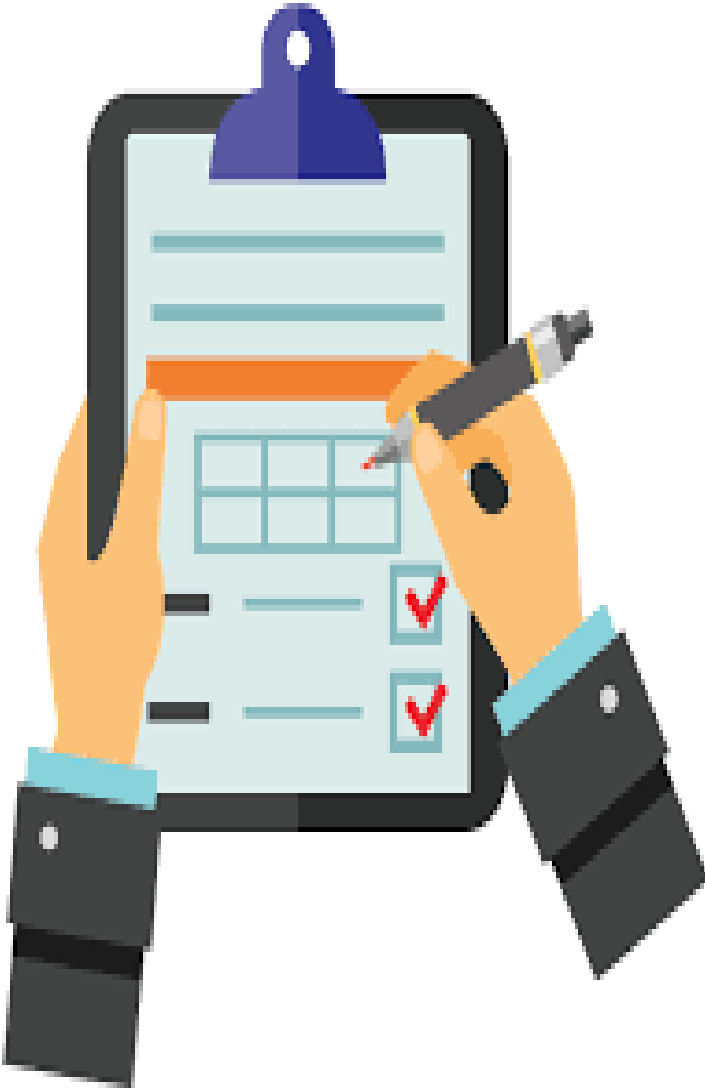
(d) "services" includes "fees for technical services" and fees for "professional services", as defined in the Explanation to section 194J.

Section-194Q

Deduction of tax at source on payment of certain sum for purchase of goods.

194Q. (1) Any person, being a buyer who is responsible for paying any sum to any resident (hereafter in this section referred to as the seller) for purchase of any goods of the value or aggregate of such value exceeding fifty lakh rupees in any previous year, shall, at the time of credit of such sum to the account of the seller or at the time of payment thereof by any mode, whichever is earlier, deduct an amount equal to 0.1 per cent of such sum exceeding fifty lakh rupees as income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "buyer" means a person whose total sales, gross receipts or turnover from the business carried on by him exceed ten crore rupees during the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which the purchase of goods is carried out, not being a person, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify for this purpose, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein.





(2) Where any sum referred to in sub-section (1) is credited to any account, whether called "suspense account" or by any other name, in the books of account of the person liable to pay such income, such credit of income shall be deemed to be the credit of such income to the account of the payee and the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly.

(3) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this section, the Board may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, issue guidelines for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

(4) Every guideline issued by the Board under sub-section (3) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be laid before each House of Parliament, and shall be binding on the income-tax authorities and the person liable to deduct tax.

(5) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a transaction on which—

(a) tax is deductible under any of the provisions of this Act; and

(b) tax is collectible under the provisions of [section 206C](#) other than a transaction to which sub-section (1H) of [section 206C](#) applies.

Section-206C-1H

(1H) Every person, being a seller, who receives any amount as consideration for sale of any goods of the value or aggregate of such value exceeding fifty lakh rupees in any previous year, other than the goods being exported out of India or goods covered in sub-section (1) or sub-section (1F) or sub-section (1G) shall, at the time of receipt of such amount, collect from the buyer, a sum equal to 0.1 per cent of the sale consideration exceeding fifty lakh rupees as income-tax:

Provided that if the buyer has not provided the Permanent Account Number or the Aadhaar number to the seller, then the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 206CC shall be read as if for the words "five per cent", the words "one per cent" had been substituted:

Provided further that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply, if the buyer is liable to deduct tax at source under any other provision of this Act on the goods purchased by him from the seller and has deducted such amount.



Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section,—

(a) "buyer" means a person who purchases any goods, but does not include,—

(A) the Central Government, a State Government, an embassy, a High Commission, legation, commission, consulate and the trade representation of a foreign State; or

(B) a local authority as defined in the Explanation to clause (20) of [section 10](#); or

(C) a person importing goods into India or any other person as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify for this purpose, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein;

(b) "seller" means a person whose total sales, gross receipts or turnover from the business carried on by him exceed ten crore rupees during the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which the sale of goods is carried out, not being a person as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify for this purpose, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein.

Difference between Section 194Q and Section 206C(1H)

S.No	PARTICULARS	SECTION 194Q	SECTION 206C(1H) (Refer Note 1 & 2 below)*
1	Purpose	Tax to be deducted	Tax To be collected
2	Applicability	Buyer/Purchaser	Seller
3	Counter party	Resident Seller	Resident Buyer
4	Trigger point	Turnover/ Gross Receipt/ Sales from the business of BUYER should exceed Rs 10 crore during the year (FY 20-21) (excluding GST)	Turnover/ Gross Receipt/ Sales from the business of SELLER should exceed Rs 10 crore during the year (FY 19-20) (excluding GST)
5	W.E.F	1st July, 2021	1st October, 2020
6	Timing of tax deduction	Payment or credit whichever is earlier	At the time of receipt
7	Advances	TDS shall be deducted on advance payment made	TCS shall be collected on advance receipts
8	Rates	0.10%	0.1% (0.075% for FY 2020-21)
		5% If PAN not available	1% (If PAN not available)
		on amount exceeding Rs 50 Lakhs	On amount exceeding Rs 50 Lakhs
9	Not applicable to	Transactions on which TDS is applicable under other provisions of the act	Transaction on which TDS/TCS is applicable under other provisions of the act and the same has been complied with (Meaning thereby; in a situation where TDS has been deducted u/s 194Q this section will not apply)
		Transactions on which TCS is applicable under 206C other than 206C(1H)	

Difference between Section 194Q and Section 206C(1H)

S.No	PARTICULARS	SECTION 194Q	SECTION 206C(1H) (Refer Note 1 & 2 below)*
10	Exclusion	Yet to be notified by Government	If buyer is –
			Importer of goods
			Center/State Govt., Local Authority
			An embassy, High Commission, consulate and trade representation of a foreign state
11	TAN requirement	YES	YES
12	When to deposit/collect	Tax so deducted shall be deposited with government by 7th day of subsequent month	Tax so deducted shall be deposited with government by 7th day of subsequent month
13	Form	26Q	27EQ
14	Certificate to be issued to seller/buyer	Form – 16A	Form – 27D

UPDATE - 3
RELAXATION IN ELECTRONIC FILING OF
INCOME TAX FORMS
15CA/15CB

Form 15 CA



Form 15 CB

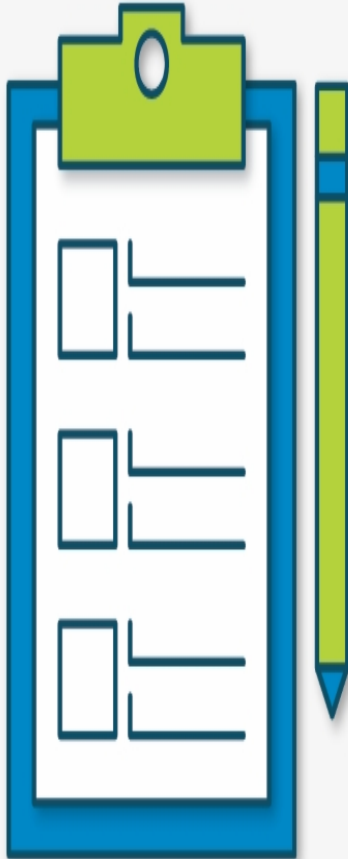
CBDT grants further relaxation in electronic filing of Income Tax Forms 15CA/15CB

As per the Income-tax Act, 1961, there is a requirement to furnish Form 15CA/15CB electronically. Presently, taxpayers upload the Form 15CA, along with the Chartered Accountant Certificate in Form 15CB, wherever applicable, on the e-filing portal, before submitting the copy to the authorised dealer for any foreign remittance.

In view of the difficulties reported by taxpayers in electronic filing of Income Tax Forms 15CA/15CB on the portal www.incometax.gov.in, it had earlier been decided by CBDT that taxpayers could submit Forms 15CA/15CB in manual format to the authorized dealer till 30th June, 2021.

It has now been decided to extend the aforesaid date to 15th July, 2021. In view thereof, taxpayers can now submit the said Forms in manual format to the authorized dealers till 15th July, 2021. Authorized dealers are advised to accept such Forms till 15th July, 2021 for the purpose of foreign remittances. A facility will be provided on the new e-filing portal to upload these forms at a later date for the purpose of generation of the Document Identification Number.





Relaxation in electronic filing of Income Tax Forms 15CA/15CB

As per the Income-tax Act, 1961, there is a requirement to furnish Form 15CA/15CB electronically. Presently, taxpayers upload the Form 15CA, along with the Chartered Accountant Certificate in Form 15CB, wherever applicable, on the e-filing portal, before submitting the copy to the authorized dealer for any foreign remittance.

In view of the difficulties reported by taxpayers in electronic filing of Income Tax Forms 15CA/15CB on the portal www.incometax.gov.in, it has been decided that taxpayers can submit the aforesaid Forms in manual format to the authorized dealers till June 30th, 2021. Authorized dealers are advised to accept such Forms till June 30th, 2021 for the purpose of foreign remittances. A facility will be provided on the new e-filing portal to upload these forms at a later date for the purpose of generation of the Document Identification Number.



STATUTORY COMPLIANCE

UPDATE -4 COMING DUE DATE OF STATUTORY COMPLIANCES UNDER INCOME TAX

Income Tax Statutory Compliances calendar for July 2021

S. No.	Statue	Purpose	Extended Date	Compliance Period	Original date	Event Details
1	Income Tax	TDS/TCS Liability Deposit	07th July 21	Jun-21	07th July 21	Due date of depositing TDS/TCS liabilities for previous month.
2	Income Tax	TDS/TCS Liability Deposit	07th July 21	Jun-21	07th July 21	Due date of depositing TDS/TCS liabilities for the period April to June for quarterly deposit of TDS under section 192, 194A, 194D or 194H
3	Income Tax	TDS Certificate	15th July 21	FY 2020-21	15th July 21	TDS certificate to employees in respect of salary paid (extended date vide Circular no. 9/2021, dated 20- 05-2021)
4	Income Tax	TDS Return (24Q/26Q)	15th July 21	Q4 of FY 2020-21	15th July 21	Extended Due date of filing of TDS return for TDS deducted during Q4 of FY 2020-21. The due date for furnishing of quarterly statement of TDS has been extended from May 31, 2021 to June 30, 2021 (vide Circular no. 9/2021, dated 20-05-2021), now it is again changed to July 15, 2021
5	Income Tax	TDS Certificate	15th July 21	Jun-21	15th July 21	Due date for issue of TDS Certificate for tax deducted under section 194- IA, 194-IB and 194M in the month of April, 2021

S. No.	Statue	Purpose	Extended Date	Compliance Period	Original date	Event Details
6	Income Tax	Foreign Remitancs Statement	15th July 21	Q1 of FY 2021-22	15th July 21	Quarterly statement in respect of foreign remittances (to be furnished by authorized dealers) in Form No. 15CC for quarter ending June, 2021
7	Income Tax	TCS Statement	15th July 21	Q1 of FY 2021-22	15th July 21	Quarterly statement of TCS deposited for the 1st Quarter
8	Labour Law	Providend Fund / ESI	15th July 21	Jun-21	15th July 21	Due Date for payment of Provident fund and ESI contribution for the previous month.
9	Income Tax	TCS Certificate	30th July 21	Q1 of FY 2021-22	30th July 21	Due date for issuance of TCS Certificate for Q1 of FY 2020-21
10	Income Tax	TDS challan cum statement	30th July 21	Jun-21	30th July 21	Due date for furnishing of challan- cum- statement in respect of tax deducted under section 194-IA, 194- IB, 194M for the month of June, 2021
11	Income Tax	TDS Statement	31th July 21	Q1 of FY 2021-22	31th July 21	Quarterly statement of TDS deposited
12	Income Tax	TDS Certificate	FY 2020-21	15-Jul-21	31th July 21	Certificate of TDS in respect of tax deducted for payments other than salary (Further extention of due date from July 15, 2021 to July 31, 2021)



B. GST UPDATES



UPDATE-1 NEW FEATURE ON GST PORTAL

Negative Liability Statement

In case there is any negative liability in a tax period and no amount during that tax period by the taxpayer, then such Negative liability is maintained by the GST portal in negative liability statement . The balance , if any , lying in the negative liability statement , will automatically be adjusted against the liability of subsequent tax period(s). The Negative liability statement is only for view purpose by the taxpayers and cannot be edited.

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Track Application Status

Electronic Cash Ledger

Electronic Credit Ledger

Electronic Liability Register

Payment towards Demand

[Negative liability statement](#)

Returns Calendar (Last 5 return periods)

GSTR-1 / IFF	Feb - 2021 Filed	Mar - 2021 Filed	Apr - 2021 Filed	May - 2021 Filed	Jun - 2021 To be Filed
GSTR-3B	Feb - 2021 Filed	Mar - 2021 Filed	Apr - 2021 Filed	May - 2021 To be Filed	Jun - 2021 To be Filed

You can navigate to your chosen page through navigation panel given below

RETURN DASHBOARD >

CREATE CHALLAN >

VIEW NOTICE(S) AND ORDER(S) >

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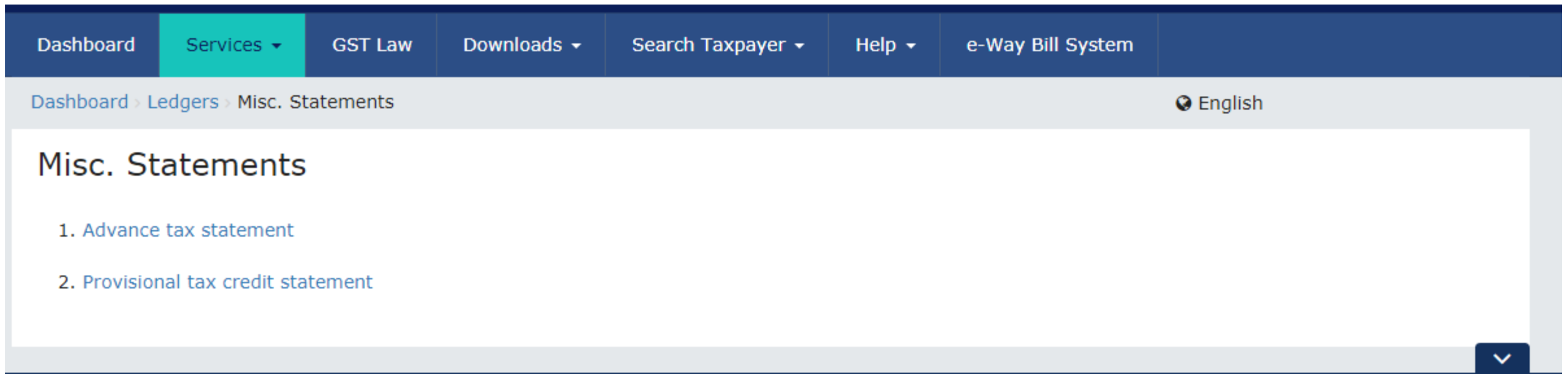
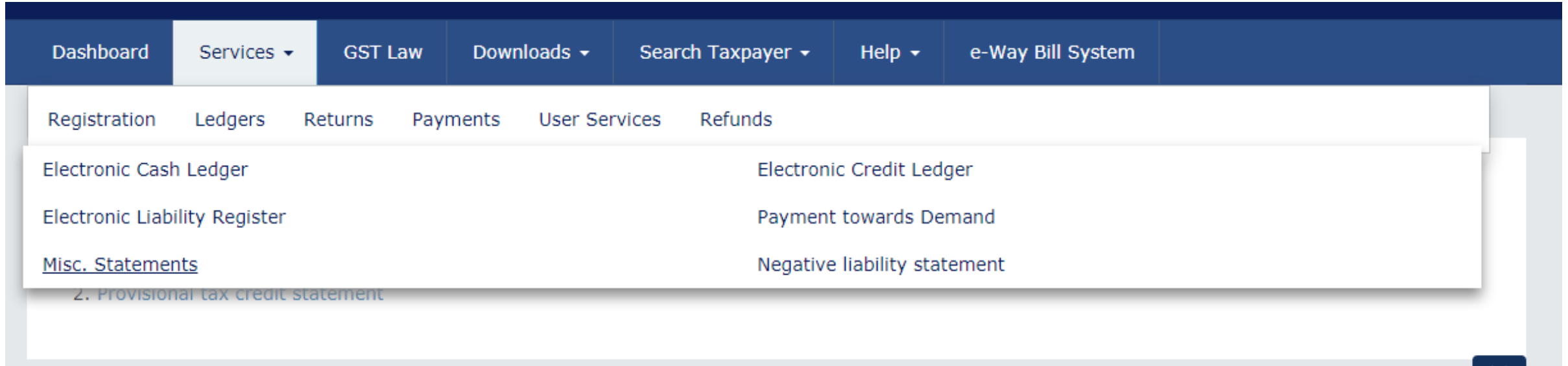
[Check Cash Balance](#)

[Liability ledger](#)

[Credit ledger](#)

Misc. statements

New Feature of Misc. statements shown on GST Portal



UPDATE 2 - Circular no. 156/12/2021-GST

Subject: Clarification in respect of applicability of Dynamic Quick Response (QR) Code on B2C invoices and compliance of notification 14/2020- Central Tax dated 21st March, 2020 - Reg.

Notification No. 14/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March 2020 had been issued which requires Dynamic QR Code on B2C invoice issued by taxpayers having aggregate turnover more than 500 crore rupees, w.e.f. 01.12.2020. Further, vide notification No. 06/2021-Central Tax, dated 30th March 2021, penalty has been waived for non-compliance of the provisions of notification No.14/2020 – Central Tax for the period from 01st December, 2020 to 30th June, 2021, subject to the condition that the said person complies with the provisions of the said notification from 1st July, 2021. Further, various issues on Dynamic QR Code have been clarified vide Circular No. 146/2/2021-GST, dated 23.02.2021.

2. Various references have been received from trade and industry seeking clarification on applicability of Dynamic Quick Response (QR) Code on B2C (Registered person to Customer) invoices and compliance of notification 14/2020-Central Tax, dated 21st March, 2020 as amended. The issues have been examined and in order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the CGST Act, 2017.



Notification No. 14/2020– Central Tax



G.S.R.(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by the sixth proviso to rule 46 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), the Government, on the recommendations of the Council, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue No. 72/2019 – Central Tax, dated the 13th December, 2019, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R 928(E), dated the 13th December, 2019, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, hereby notifies that an invoice issued by a registered person, whose aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds five hundred crore rupees, other than those referred to in sub-rules (2), (3), (4) and (4A) of rule 54 of said rules, and registered person referred to in section 14 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, to an unregistered person (hereinafter referred to as B2C invoice), shall have Dynamic Quick Response (QR) code:

Provided that where such registered person makes a Dynamic Quick Response (QR) code available to the recipient through a digital display, such B2C invoice issued by such registered person containing cross-reference of the payment using a Dynamic Quick Response (QR) code, shall be deemed to be having Quick Response (QR) code. 2. This notification shall come into force from the 1st day of October, 2020.

Notification No. 28/2021 – Central Tax

G.S.R.....(E).- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 128 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017) (hereafter in this notification referred to as the said Act), the Government, on the recommendations of the Council, and in supersession of notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 89/2020 – Central Tax, dated the 29th November, 2020, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 745(E), dated the 29th November, 2020, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, hereby waives the amount of penalty payable by any registered person under section 125 of the said Act for non-compliance of the provisions of notification No.14/2020 – Central Tax, dated the 21st March, 2020, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 197(E), dated the 21st March, 2020, between the period from the 1st day of December, 2020 to the 30th day of September, 2021.



hereby clarifies the issues in the table below:

1	Whether Dynamic QR Code is to be provided on an invoice, issued to a person, who has obtained a Unique Identity Number as per the provisions of Sub-Section 9 of Section 25 of CGST Act 2017?	Any person, who has obtained a Unique Identity Number (UIN) as per the provisions of Sub-Section 9 of Section 25 of CGST Act 2017, is not a “registered person” as per the definition of registered person provided in section 2(94) of the CGST Act 2017. Therefore, any invoice, issued to such person having a UIN, shall be considered as invoice issued for a B2C supply and shall be required to comply with the requirement of Dynamic QR Code.
2	UPI ID is linked to the bank account of the payee/ person collecting money. Whether bank account and IFSC details also need to be provided separately in the Dynamic QR Code along with UPI ID?	Given that UPI ID is linked to a specific bank account of the payee/ person collecting money, separate details of bank account and IFSC may not be provided in the Dynamic QR Code.
3	In cases where the payment is collected by some person other than the supplier (ECO or any other person authorized by the supplier on his/ her behalf), whether in such cases, in place of UPI ID of the supplier, the UPI ID of such person, who is authorized to collect the payment on behalf of the supplier, may be provided?	Yes. In such cases where the payment is collected by some person, authorized by the supplier on his/ her behalf, the UPI ID of such person may be provided in the Dynamic QR Code, instead of UPI ID of the supplier.

	TABLE CONTINUE.....	
4	In cases, where receiver of services is located outside India, and payment is being received by the supplier of services in foreign exchange, through RBI approved modes of payment, but as per provisions of the IGST Act 2017, the place of supply of such services is in India, then such supply of services is not considered as export of services as per the IGST Act 2017; whether in such cases, the Dynamic QR Code is required on the invoice issued, for such supply of services, to such recipient located outside India?	No. Wherever an invoice is issued to a recipient located outside India, for supply of services, for which the place of supply is in India, as per the provisions of IGST Act 2017, and the payment is received by the supplier in foreign currency, through RBI approved mediums, such invoice may be issued without having a Dynamic QR Code, as such dynamic QR code cannot be used by the recipient located outside India for making payment to the supplier.
5	In some instances of retail sales over the counter, the payment from the customer is received on the payment counter by displaying dynamic QR code on digital display, whereas the invoice, along with invoice number, is generated on the processing system being used by supplier/ merchant after receiving the payment. In such cases, it may not be possible for the merchant/ supplier to provide details of invoice number in the dynamic QR code displayed to the customer on payment counter.	In such cases, where the invoice number is not available at the time of digital display of dynamic QR code in case of over the counter sales and the invoice number and invoices are generated after receipt of payment, the unique order ID/ unique sales reference number, which is uniquely linked to the invoice issued for the said transaction, may be provided in the Dynamic QR Code for digital display, as long as the details of such unique order ID/ sales reference number linkage with the invoice are available on the processing system of the merchant/ supplier and

	TABLE CONTINUE.....	
	However, each transaction i.e. receipt of payment from a customer is having a unique Order ID/ sales reference number, which is linked with the invoice for the said transaction. Whether in such cases, the order ID/ reference number of such transaction can be provided in the dynamic QR code displayed digitally, instead of invoice number	the cross reference of such payment along with unique order ID/ sales reference number are also provided on the invoice.
2	When part-payment has already been received by the merchant/ supplier, either in advance or by adjustment (e.g. using a voucher, discount coupon etc), before the dynamic QR Code is generated, what amount should be provided in the Dynamic QR Code for “invoice value”?	The purpose of dynamic QR Code is to enable the recipient/ customer to scan and pay the amount to be paid to the merchant/ supplier in respect of the said supply. When the part-payment for any supply has already been received from the customer/ recipient, in form of either advance or adjustment through voucher/ discount coupon etc., then the dynamic QR code may provide only the remaining amount payable by the customer/ recipient against “invoice value”. The details of total invoice value, along with details/ cross reference of the partpayment/ advance/ adjustment done, and the remaining amount to be paid, should be provided on the invoice.

3. Circular No. 146/2/2021-GST, dated 23.02.2021 stands modified to this extent.

4. It is requested that suitable trade notices may be issued to publicize the contents of this circular.

5. Difficulty, if any, in the implementation of the above instructions may please be brought to the notice of the Board.

UPDATE 3- Important changes related to QRMP Scheme implemented on the GST Portal for the taxpayers

Few important changes related to QRMP Scheme implemented on the GST Portal for the taxpayers are as given below:



QRMP SCHEME

A. Auto population of GSTR-3B liability from IFF and Form GSTR 1 : A taxpayer under QRMP Scheme can declare their liability through optional IFF for Month 1 and Month 2 of a quarter & Form GSTR-1 for Month 3 of that quarter. Declaration of liability in these forms would now be auto-populated in their Form GSTR-3B (Quarterly) for that quarter, based on their filed Form GSTR-1 and IFF. These fields are editable and in case their values are revised upwards or downwards, the edited field(s) would be highlighted in red colour and a warning message will be displayed to the taxpayer. However, the system would not prevent taxpayer from filing of Form GSTR-3B with edited values.

B. Nil filing of Form GSTR-1 (Quarterly) through SMS : Nil filing of Form GSTR-1 (Qtrly) through SMS has been enabled for taxpayers under QRMP Scheme. They can now file it by sending a message in specified format to 14409. The format of the message is **< NIL > space < Return Type (R1) > space < GSTIN > space < Return Period (mm-yyyy) > .**

Example: NIL R1 07XXXXX1234H8Z6 062020 (where return period must be last month of the quarter)



However, NIL filing through SMS can't be done in following scenarios:

- If IFF for Month 1 or 2 of a quarter is in Submitted stage, but not Filed.
- If invoices are Saved in IFF for Month 1 or 2 of a quarter, which was not submitted or filed by due date.

C. Impact of cancellation of registration on liability to file Form GSTR-1 :

In case registration of a taxpayer under QRMP Scheme is cancelled, with effective date of cancellation being any date after 1st day of Month 1 of a quarter, they would be required to file Form GSTR-1 for the complete quarter, as the last applicable return. For example if the taxpayer's registration is cancelled w.e.f. 1st of April, he/she is not required to file Form GSTR-1 for Apr-June quarter and Form GSTR-1 for Jan-Mar Quarter shall become the last applicable return. However, if the registration is cancelled on a later date during the quarter, the taxpayer would be required to file Form GSTR-1 for Apr-June quarter. In such cases the filing will become open on 1st of month following the month with cancellation date i.e. if cancellation has taken place on 20th May, Form GSTR-1 for Quarter Apr-June can be filed anytime on or after 1st of June.



STATUTORY COMPLIANCE

UPDATE -4 COMING DUE DATE OF STATUTORY COMPLIANCES UNDER GST

S. No.	Statue	Purpose	Extended Date	Compliance Period	Original date	Event Details
1.	GST	GSTR - 3B	20th July 21	June, 2021	20th July 21	Due Date for filling GSTR - 3B return for the month of June, 2021 for the taxpayer with Aggregate turnover exceeding INR 5 crores during previous year
2.	GST	GSTR - 3B-X State*	22th July 21	June, 2021	22th July 21	Due Date for filling GSTR - 3B return for the month of June, 2021 for the taxpayer with Aggregate turnover upto INR 5 crores during previous year for monthly as well as Quarterly filer.
3.	GST	GSTR - 3B-Y State**	24th July 21	June, 2021	24th July 21	Due Date for filling GSTR - 3B return for the month of June, 2021 for the taxpayer with Aggregate turnover upto INR 5 crores during previous year for monthly as well as Quarterly filer.
4.	GST	GSTR-1	11th July 21	June, 2021	11th July 21	1. GST Filing of returns by registered person with aggregate turnover exceeding INR 5 Crores. 2. Registered person, with aggregate turnover of less then INR 5 Crores, opted for monthly filing of return under QRMP
5.	GST	Details of outwardsupply- IFF	13th July 21	Jun-21	13th July 21	Invoice furnishing facility is available for registered person with turnover less than INR 25 Crores and opted for monthly filing of

S. No.	Statue	Purpose	Extended Date	Compliance Period	Original date	Event Details
6.	GST	GST CMP-08	18th July 21	April to June2021	15th July 21	Due date of filing of GST CMP-08 for dealers opted for composition scheme.
7.	GST	GSTR-4	31th July 21	2020-21	31th July 21	Annual return for dealers opted for Composition Scheme
8.	GST	GSTR -5	20th July 21	Jun-21	20th July 21	GSTR-5 to be filed by Non-Resident Taxable Person for the previous month.
9	GST	GSTR -5A	20th July 21	Jun-21	20th July 21	GSTR-5A to be filed by OIDAR Service Providers for the previousmonth.
10.	GST	GSTR -6	13th July 21	Jun-21	13th July 21	Due Date for filing return by Input Service Distributors.
11.	GST	GSTR-7- TDS return under GST	10th July 21	Jun-21	10th July 21	GSTR 7 is a return to be filed by the persons who is required to deduct TDS (Tax deducted at source) under GST.
2	GST	GSTR-8- TCS return under GST	10th July 21	Jun-21	10th July 21	GSTR-8 is a return to be filed by the e-commerce operators who are required to deduct TCS (Tax collected at source) under GST.

Notification No.	Subject Matter	Provisions
12/2021 (1 st May) & 17/2021(1 st June) – CT	GSTR-1 for April’21(N.12/2021) GSTR-1 for May’21 (N. 17/2021)	Due date extended to 26 th May’2021. Due date extended to 26 th June’2021. (Original date of GSTR 1 as per Notf. 83/2020 of 10th Nov was 11th of Next Month)
18/2021 (1 st June) which substituted 8/2021 of 1 st May– Central Tax	Interest Rate for March’21, April’21 & May’21 period OR Quarter ending Mar’21	Turnover >5 crores in P. FY Intt @9% for the first 15 days from due date and then 18% thereafter. Turnover upto 5 crore in P FY. March’21 Days from due date 1. For first 15 days –Nil 2. For next 45 days – 9% 3. Thereafter -18% Apr’21 Days from due date 1. For first 15 days –Nil 2. For next 30 days – 9% Thereafter -18% May’21 Days from due date 1. For first 15 days –Nil 2. For next 15 days – 9% Thereafter -18% Note: Original notf. for Interest was 13/2017 of 28 th June wherein first proviso for 2020 Covid Relaxation inserted vide Not 31/2020 of 3 rd April substituted by 51/2020 of 24 th June. Further for Covid Relaxation for 2021 II proviso inserted vide Not.f 08/2021 of 1 st May substituted by 18/2021 of 1sr June

Notification No.	Subject Matter	Provisions
19/2021 – CT Note: First Two Notf. to waive the late fee was 28 & 50/ 2017 to waive late fee for the month Jul 17 to Sep 17 then vide 64/2017 late fee for Nil filing reduced to Rs. 10+10. Later on all Notf Subs by 76/2018 and it also provide Amensty Scheme for Jul 17 to Sep 18 return if the same is filed 22.12.18 to 31.03.19. then for Covid relaxation in 2020 32,52 & 57 of 2020 and for 2021 9/2021 which is substituted by 19 /2021	Late Fee for GSTR-3B March’21 , April’21 and May’21 month Quarter ending Mar’21 Amnesty Scheme for Jul 17 to Apr 21 Maximum late fee for GSTR-3B returns from June’2021 onwards.	Turnover >5 crores in P. FY Nil late fees for the first 15 days from due date. Turnover upto 5 crore in P FY. March’21-Nil late fees for the first 60 days from due date. Apr’21-Nil late fees for the first 45 days from due date. May’21-Nil late fees for the first 30 days from due date. For Quarter ending Mar’21- NIL Late fee for 60 days from due date. 500+500 (250+250 if Nil) if filed between 01-06-21 to 31-08-21 1. If Tax payable In return is nil- 250 C+250 S 2. Otherwise, If T/o is upto 1.5 crore in P FY. Then 1000 C+1000S OR If T/o is more than 1.5 crore and upto 5 crore in PFY then 2500+2500
20/2021 – Central Tax	Maximum late fee for GSTR-1 returns from FY 2021-22 onwards.	1. If Sales In return is nil- 250+250 2. Otherwise, If T/o is upto 1.5 crore in P FY. Then 1000+1000 OR If T/o is more than 1.5 crore and upto 5 crore in PFY then 2500+2500
21/2021 – Central Tax	Maximum late fee for GSTR-4 returns from FY 2021-22 onwards.	1. If Sales In return is nil- 250+250 2. Otherwise late fee is 1000+1000

Table Continue....

Notification No.	Subject Matter	Provisions
26/2021 – Central Tax	GST ITC-04 due date for Mar'21 quarter	Good sent/received to/from Job worker return for quarter ending Mar'21 extended to 30 th June'2021.
27/2021 – Central Tax	Rule 36(4)	ITC cumulative to be check for April'21, May'21 and June'21 month. Means GSTR-2A/2B ITC to be check cumulative for April, May & June month. IFF for May'21 can be filed till 28 th June'21.



C. COMPANIES ACT UPDATES

UPDATE 1- General Circular No. 11 2021

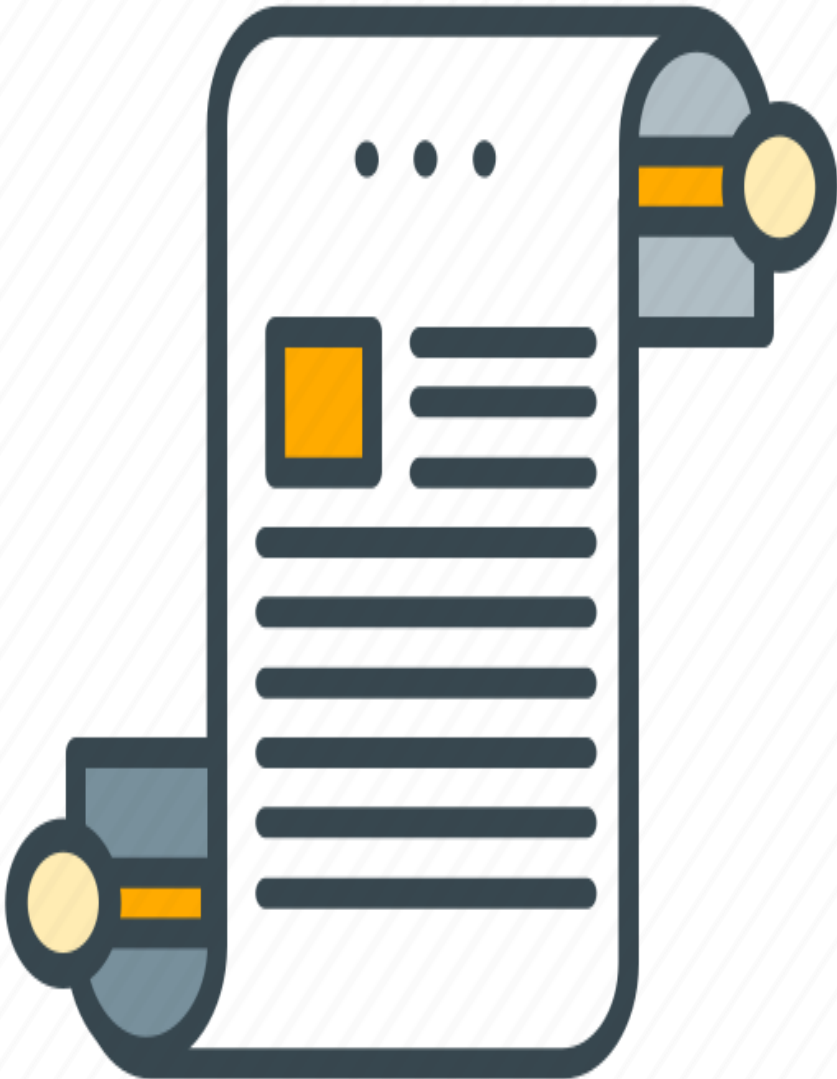
Subject: Relaxation on levy of additional fees in filing of certain Forms under the Companies Act, 2013 and LLP Act 2008- Extension of time.

Sir,

In continuation to this Ministry's General Circular No.06/2021 dated 03.05.2021 and on account of requests for further extension of timelines specified in the said Circular, it has been decided to grant additional time upto 31st August 2021 to companies/LLPs to file forms under the Companies Act, 2013/ LLP Act, 2008 (other than a CHG-1 Form. CHG-4 Form and CHG-9 Form) which were/are due for filing during 1st April, 2021 to 31st July, 2021 without any additional fees. Accordingly, only normal fees shall be levied upto 31st Augustst, 2021 for forms (other than charge related forms referred above) required to be filed during 1st April, 2021 to 31st July, 2021.

This Circular shall be without prejudice to any belated filings already made along with **additional fees**.

This issues with the approval of the competent authority.





THANKYOU



CA AMAR JEET SINGH
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